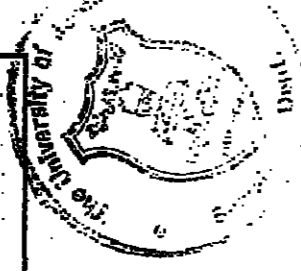


In today's Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تجريبية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair, with some low clouds and northerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures. Amman 27, Aqaba 34. Sunset tonight: 6:45 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:38 a.m.

June 6, Number 1705

AMMAN, SATURDAY JULY 11, 1981 - RAMADAN 10, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Cholera cases total 108

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) - The total number of cholera cases in Jordan have reached 108, according to the Health Ministry. It said that a total of 94 suspected cases reached hospitals today but only 11 patients were found to be carrying the disease.

Of the cases reported today, 44 were in Amman, 22 in Irbid, six in Zarqa, four in Baq'a refugee camp, four in Ramtha, two in Asfur, two each in Madaba, Karak and Aqaba and one in each of the following: Ruseifa, Schmeiler refugee camp, Ma'in, Shobak, Ialt, Tafila, Sahab and Suweileh. (Related story on page 2)

Britain to keep up pressure until Moscow says 'yes' to EC proposal on Afghanistan

ONDON, July 10 (R) - Undeterred by a chilly blast from Moscow, Britain says it will keep up steady pressure for negotiations aimed at getting Soviet troops out of Afghanistan.

The British diplomatic effort, on behalf of European Community governments and backed by the United States, may now shift to the United Nations in hopes of generating broader support, officials said.

but there are virtually no hopes that Kremlin leaders will agree to gain on Afghanistan's future in the short term.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington flew to Moscow on a 24-hour visit this week to test Soviet reactions. He was given a polite hearing but was firmly rebuffed.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told him the British-made notion market plan he was promoting for a two-stage conference on Afghanistan was "unrealistic." Soviet press comment has been in more scathing.

Next Monday, Lord Carrington will meet foreign ministers of the nine EC countries in Brussels to decide what needs to be done to keep the initiative alive.

Later in the week, he will go to Washington for talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He will also meet other foreign ministers at a U.N. conference on Kampuchea in New York.

Officials say that if broader backing can be secured, the plan to "normalise" the Afghan problem may be tabled next autumn at the U.N. General Assembly, where Lord Carrington and Mr. Gromyko are due to meet again.

Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko will also meet at the regular annual summit - their first encounter since the Reagan administration came to power - and diplomats believe Moscow's future intentions on Afghanistan could be a key issue.

Some hope the controversial Soviet military presence there is somehow meshed into wider discussions, and that ultimately Moscow may be tempted to talk on Afghanistan in the context of all U.S.-Soviet and East-West relations.

It informed diplomats say they see no chance that the Soviet Union is willing yet to discuss the withdrawal of the 85,000 troops it kept in Afghanistan since late 1979.

It is obvious that a Soviet refusal to negotiate on Afghanistan makes it impossible to speak of normal relations, and prejudices the way to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on other matters," Lord Carrington said this week.

The Common Market plan calls for a nine-nation conference to consider security guarantees that would permit the Soviet Union to draw and allow Afghanistan to resume its former status as a sovereign state. No venue has been suggested so far.

The first stage would be attended by Britain, China, France, the United States and the United States as permanent members of the Security Council, plus India, Iran and Pakistan.

Afghan representatives would be restricted to the second stage of talks to discuss the country's independent status.

The exclusion of Afghan President Babrak Karmal's Marxist government from the first stage was cited by Moscow as one of its main objections.

British officials say it may be possible to comprise on this and other aspects of the plan - but only if Moscow indicated some readiness to negotiate.

British diplomats said the time was judged ripe for a new move to use there seemed to be no way in which Moscow could pacify Afghanistan's numerous guerrilla groupings.

Soviet troops have taken heavy losses in skirmishes with guerrillas, some of them burned alive in tank ambushes. Politically, the Afghan war has sharpened East-West tensions and soured Moscow's relations with the Third World.

US officials who accompanied Lord Carrington to Moscow said they came away with the impression that the Soviet Union "wasn't listening enough" to make it want to negotiate.

They said they felt Kremlin leaders were ready to stay in Afghanistan "as long as it takes to bring the Afghans into their system, socially, economically and militarily, to make it a puppet state like Angola."

State Department aide assails Qadhafi, pledges to support fight against Libya

WASHINGTON, July 10 (R) - A state Dept. official has said Libya may have designs on some of its African neighbors and pledged the United States would stand by them in their fight to oust Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

Robert Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said it was up to African countries to fight against what he called Libya's "policy of subversion."

He said the United States recognized they were being used as a base for subversion and wanted to help threatened states.

Crocker, testifying to two Senate foreign relations subcommittees, gave one of the administration's most detailed cases against Libya, long a target of being an exporter of oil and a threat to its neighbors.

Col. Qadhafi, Libya has adopted a diplomatic strategy in Africa and the Arab world. "It is a diplomacy of unbridled obstruction to our own interests and the interests of the world."

In an example of Libyan "meddling" in the Middle East, he said it had introduced weapons and military advisers into Lebanon during the last few weeks of the civil war.

Col. Qadhafi's far-reaching goals might include an Arab-Islamic bloc including Muslim Africa and the Middle East.

Qadhafi's first targets might well be the Sahel - Chad, Niger, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal - and parts of Algeria, Mr. Crocker said.



U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib conferring with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis in Beirut (A.P. wirephoto)

Israeli fighter jets resume raids as Beirut hears Habib talk peace

BEIRUT, July 10 (Agencies) - Israeli jets resumed raids on Palestinian strongholds in southern Lebanon today after a five-week calm and hospital sources reported at least three people killed.

The attacks took place as U.S. envoy Philip Habib and Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan were discussing ways of resolving a crisis over the deployment of Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in central Lebanon.

Security sources in the southern Lebanese port of Sidon said at least 15 people were wounded in the raids which started big fires and destroyed a newly-built bridge.

It was the first time Israeli aircraft had attacked the area, site of a large Palestinian camp, since last month's Israeli general election.

During the election campaign, Prime Minister Menachem Begin repeatedly said Israel reserved the right to hit Palestinian strongholds despite Mr. Habib's presence in the Middle East.

An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv said today's raids had destroyed Palestinian artillery batteries and several vehicles carrying Soviet-made Katyusha rockets.

Palestinian and Lebanese leftist anti-aircraft guns opened fire as the jets headed home over Sidon but the spokesman said the planes returned safely to base.

Mr. Habib, who returned to the Middle East yesterday to begin a new round of shuttle diplomacy, had hour-long talks with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan. No details were disclosed.

The missile crisis began in April when Syria stationed ground-to-air missiles in Lebanon after two of its helicopters were shot down by Israeli planes. Israel has threatened to destroy the missiles if they are not withdrawn.

Syria, which... always capable of upsetting the calculations of Washington and Tel Aviv. Let nobody make any mistake about this," the radio said.

U.S. officials declined to discuss Mr. Habib's itinerary but Lebanese officials said they expected him to fly to Israel on the next stage of his mission.

They said that in his Beirut talks, the U.S. mediator was briefed on efforts to find a political settlement to six years of civil strife in Lebanon.

Informal consultations and negotiations concerning the new government have been going on since last week's election. But President Yitzhak Navon will not formally charge Mr. Begin with the task of forming a government until early next week.

Mr. Begin's coalition will have only a two-seat majority over the opposition, but Mr. Begin said this could be a more stable government than his previous one, which had a larger majority.

"You should understand that a limited parliamentary majority is not a reason for sorrow... if there is a majority of two, this is absolutely enough to do the job," he said.

Mr. Begin would neither confirm nor deny reports that he intended giving the important defence portfolio to Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, a hard-line former general.

He admitted that cabinet opposition to the appointment had prevented it in the past, but he said that Mr. Sharon's appointment would gain a majority in his new government.

The persistent reports that Mr. Begin has decided to appoint Mr. Sharon to the defence job, in which he would control day-to-day affairs in the occupied Arab territories, have caused alarm in the United States and disquiet among senior army officers. Israeli newspapers said today.

"The U.S. State Department, well aware of Sharon's determination to press ahead with settlement construction on the (occupied) West Bank, doubts that the stalled Palestinian autonomy negotiations may ever get back on the track with Sharon in charge of the defence portfolio," the Jerusalem Post said.

The newspaper also quoted army sources as saying the military leadership would do all it could to avert the appointment.

Mr. Sharon first won fame as the general who led Israel's push across the Suez Canal in the 1973 Middle East war.

As agriculture minister in the last government he was responsible for setting up more than 100 Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank.

Although Mr. Begin has secured the agreement of religious parties to join his government, he still has to reconcile their rival claims for cabinet posts, political sources said.

The main problem is a conflict between the National Religious Party (NRP) and Tami, a splinter group which broke away from the NRP to fight the elections. Both parties are demanding the religious affairs ministry for its leaders.

The portfolio is considered the key to sources of prestige and patronage in the religious community. Both parties consider it essential to control the ministry to preserve their influence among religious voters.

Any Lebanese peace plan should have Damascus approval first, paper says

DAMASCUS, July 10 (R) - The semi-official Syrian newspaper Al Thawra said today that any solution to the Lebanese crisis that did not satisfy Syria would fail.

In an apparent reference to right-wing militias, the paper said that Syria would liberate Lebanon from all those seeking to make Lebanon fall under Israeli domination.

It said Syria's strategy continued to be based on guaranteeing and safeguarding Lebanon's independence.

"Any efforts which do not take this into consideration will fail," Al Thawra said.

The government newspaper Tishrin criticised the mission of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib to the Middle East and described U.S. policy in the region as hostile to the Arabs.

It said U.S. supplies of arms to Israel and what it called Israeli threats against the Arab countries would not frighten the Arabs.

Syrian peace-keeping forces have been in Lebanon since 1976 when they intervened to stop the civil war there.

Damascus reaffirms stance

Syria again said it was not prepared to soften its stand. The government newspaper Tishrin reported that Mr. Habib "will hear in Syria no more than he heard last time he came... our defence mis-

siles will stay now and in the future."

Tishrin said, "If Habib demands withdrawal of the missiles... he will not get a result satisfactory to him or Israel."

The Arabs rejected "U.S. policy and all its ramifications, including the Habib mission," it added.

A commentary broadcast by Damascus Radio said the U.S. and Israel were now firmly in alliance and were about to embark on an "account-settling operation" against Syria.

U.S. Congress notified of arms sales to Mideast

WASHINGTON, July 10 (R) - The Defence Department has notified Congress it was ready to sell Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia more than one-quarter billion dollars worth of arms.

Under law, Congress has 30 days to reject major arms sales. A proposed \$92 million sale of 54 M60 tanks and other equipment to Tunisia was aimed at bolstering the country's ability to protect itself against the tank threat from neighbouring Libya, the department said.

Planned sales to Saudi Arabia totalled \$105 million for radar equipment and spares for previously purchased U.S. equipment, officials said.

The sale to Jordan was for tank conversion kits to upgrade and standardise its M60 tanks.

Tokyo to request Moscow to cancel missile firings

TOKYO, July 10 (R) - Japan may ask the Soviet Union to cancel missile-firing tests into the Northern Pacific due to start tomorrow, according to foreign ministry sources.

Japan is studying whether it would be affected by 10 days of tests announced in Moscow, they said.

Military sources said the Soviet Union was likely to fire big land-based or submarine-launched missiles into two target zones identified by the Soviet news agency TASS as the northwest of Hawaii and south of the Aleutians.

The last Soviet missile firings into the North Pacific were cancelled a few hours after they began in 1978 following Tokyo's call for their suspension because Japanese fishing boats were in the impact zones.

It was not known whether the tests were stopped then because of the Japanese request, foreign ministry officials said.

Meanwhile, Sweden accused the United States today of imposing a "year-long paralysis" on arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Under-Secretary of State Inge Thorsson, speaking in the 40-nation Geneva Disarmament Committee, urged the two superpowers to respect their treaty to limit strategic nuclear weapons (SALT II) even though it had not been accepted by President Reagan's administration.

Mrs. Thorsson, leader of the Swedish disarmament delegation, said: "SALT II is considered dead, all bilateral arms negotiations between the superpowers suspended and the commitment to multilateral negotiation doubtful."

It was desirable for a new government to take time working out its policies, she said.

"But it is difficult to believe that the year-long paralysis which has now been imposed on multilateral negotiations, including disarmament, as a result of the election campaign and the change in the U.S. administration, will in the final analysis benefit anybody," she declared.

Syrian-Soviet exercises do not worry Washington

WASHINGTON, July 10 (R) - Joint Soviet-Syrian manoeuvres in the Eastern Mediterranean were winding down and the number of Soviet ships in the region had decreased, according to the U.S. State Department Spokesman Henry Catto.

He said the deployment of the ships showed the extent of Soviet naval strength.

He told reporters the Soviet Union now had 44 ships in the region - 18 combat ships and 26 support vessels - down from a total of 53 at the height of the exercise.

Mr. Catto said some Soviet troops, presumably landed from the ships, had also taken part in land exercises in Syria during the manoeuvres, but he had no indication of their numbers.

He said the Defence department did not attach much significance to the joint manoeuvres, and noted similar exercises took place in the region in 1970 involving Soviet, Syrian and Egyptian forces.

We have lost our faith in U.S., King declares

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein has declared that Jordan has lost confidence in United States policy since Israel's attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

In an interview with the New York Times published yesterday, His Majesty said he did not believe the United States could play a significant role in solving the Middle East issue because of its bias towards Israel.

King Hussein expressed regret that the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations had wiped out any progress reached by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's recent visit to Amman.

"I do not believe that there is a single Arab citizen feeling disturbed by a possible threat coming from the East as compared with that confronting the Arab World manifested in the Israeli raid on Baghdad," King Hussein said.

His Majesty also said that he has little confidence that the U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib will have any chance of finding a solution to the Lebanese crisis especially after Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's statement admitting that Israel created a crisis over the Syrian missiles to cover the attack on Baghdad.

King Hussein wondered whether the United States had accepted to be part of such a deception.

He also expressed regret over Washington's endorsement of Israel's expansionist policy exercised in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and particularly in Arab Jerusalem.

Begin declared official winner; Ariel Sharon tipped for defence

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 10 (R) - The final results of Israel's general election were officially published yesterday, confirming Prime Minister Menachem Begin's narrow victory and opening the way for him to form a new coalition government.

Mr. Begin's Likud Party won 48 of the 120 Knesset (parliament) seats, one more than the opposition Labour Party. Mr. Begin said on Israeli Television that three religious parties, which between them won 13 seats, had agreed to support his coalition.

Informal consultations and negotiations concerning the new government have been going on since last week's election. But President Yitzhak Navon will not formally charge Mr. Begin with the task of forming a government until early next week.

Mr. Begin's coalition will have only a two-seat majority over the opposition, but Mr. Begin said this could be a more stable government than his previous one, which had a larger majority.

"You should understand that a limited parliamentary majority is not a reason for sorrow... if there is a majority of two, this is absolutely enough to do the job," he said.

Mr. Begin would neither confirm nor deny reports that he intended giving the important defence portfolio to Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, a hard-line former general.

He admitted that cabinet opposition to the appointment had prevented it in the past, but he said that Mr. Sharon's appointment would gain a majority in his new government.

The persistent reports that Mr. Begin has decided to appoint Mr. Sharon to the defence job, in which he would control day-to-day affairs in the occupied Arab territories, have caused alarm in the United States and disquiet among senior army officers. Israeli newspapers said today.

"The U.S. State Department, well aware of Sharon's determination to press ahead with settlement construction on the (occupied) West Bank, doubts that the stalled Palestinian autonomy negotiations may ever get back on the track with Sharon in charge of the defence portfolio," the Jerusalem Post said.

The newspaper also quoted army sources as saying the military leadership would do all it could to avert the appointment.

Mr. Sharon first won fame as the general who led Israel's push across the Suez Canal in the 1973 Middle East war.

As agriculture minister in the last government he was responsible for setting up more than 100 Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank.

Although Mr. Begin has secured the agreement of religious parties to join his government, he still has to reconcile their rival claims for cabinet posts, political sources said.

The main problem is a conflict between the National Religious Party (NRP) and Tami, a splinter group which broke away from the NRP to fight the elections. Both parties are demanding the religious affairs ministry for its leaders.

The portfolio is considered the key to sources of prestige and patronage in the religious community. Both parties consider it essential to control the ministry to preserve their influence among religious voters.

Brezhnev says he's ready for arms talks; Sweden accuses Reagan of lagging behind

BRUSSELS, July 10 (R) - Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has said the Soviet Union is ready to hold talks with the United States at any level to improve relations between the two countries, according to a letter published here today.

The letter was sent jointly to the president of the Brussels-based International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Joe Nordmann, and to Sean Macbride, chairman of last month's international conference of lawyers against war and in favour of peace and détente.

Mr. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union was fully conscious that it and the U.S. bore special responsibility for safeguarding peace in the world.

"We are ready for talks at any level aiming at improving U.S.-Soviet relations and making them an efficient factor for a democratic system of international relations," he said according to an unofficial translation.

The Soviet president was replying to letters sent by the two men to Mr. Brezhnev and President Ronald Reagan in which they drew attention to the dangers of the arms race and the deterioration in the international situation.

Meanwhile, Sweden accused the United States today of imposing a "year-long paralysis" on arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Under-Secretary of State Inge Thorsson, speaking in the 40-nation Geneva Disarmament Committee, urged the two superpowers to respect their treaty to limit strategic nuclear weapons (SALT II) even though it had not been accepted by President Reagan's administration.

Mrs. Thorsson, leader of the Swedish disarmament delegation, said: "SALT II is considered dead, all bilateral arms negotiations between the superpowers suspended and the commitment to multilateral negotiation doubtful."

It was desirable for a new government to take time working out its policies, she said.

"But it is difficult to believe that the year-long paralysis which has now been imposed on multilateral negotiations, including disarmament, as a result of the election campaign and the change in the U.S. administration, will in the final analysis benefit anybody," she declared.



The Camp David agreements have become simply a cover for every conceivable demographic and geographic change in the occupied territories. His Majesty said.

On his scheduled visit to the U.S. in November, King Hussein said that he will speak openly and frankly with President Ronald Reagan.

He added that Jordan and the United States have different views over the Middle East issue and the Palestine problem.



Ariel Sharon

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NEWS

# NATIONAL

## Bulldozers enlisted in war on cholera

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — In its drive to stop the spread of cholera, Amman Municipality yesterday demolished the old marketplace in Al Hussein refugee camp. The municipality's bulldozers and other earth moving and sanitation equipment also removed rubbish and waste matter in Wadi Al Had-dadeh, Al Nuzha and other poor districts of the capital.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs also today continued their tours of refugee camps around the country and supervised cleanliness campaigns there.

In Amman and other governorates, emergency teams were reported carrying out similar cleanliness campaigns in the fight against the epidemic.

At Baqa' refugee camp the marketplace was closed today to allow teams to spray insecticides and clean up the area. Members of the public safety committee at Baqa' completed destruction of crops grown in waste water, and cleaned canals in the Baqa' region.

In Zarqa, public safety committee members toured a number of food shops and restaurants, and ordered closure of some stores selling refreshments and sweets for violating sanitary regulations.

In Irbid, the marketplace and 10 other stores were closed for their unsanitary conditions as visited by health inspectors and cleanliness campaigns in Irbid Governorate continued full force.

In the Jordan Valley regions, it was announced that villages there will be receiving increased quantities of drinking water by truck, to discourage people from using water running through canals.

## Desert road smashup hurts two drivers

By Radwan Abu Faraj  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, July 10 — Two drivers were injured in a head-on collision between their trucks on the desert road yesterday.

Eyewitnesses said that the driver of a northbound Kuwaiti truck dozed off and ran directly into a Lebanese truck heading for Aqaba.

The two drivers were transported to a hospital, where the Kuwaiti driver was reported in a dangerous condition, one of the eyewitnesses said.

The Kuwaiti truck was totally destroyed in the accident, which obstructed traffic for several hours.

## Friday prayers held at air base



AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein took part in Friday prayers today at the Muwaffaq Salti air base, along with army officers and troops stationed at the base. Also attending were His Highness Prince Faisal, the king's son;

Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi; Court Minister Amer Khammash; Chief Chamberlain Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the king's military secretary; the army chief of staff and the commander of the Jordanian air force.

## Amman U.S. embassy officer to get Yemen ambassadorship

WASHINGTON, July 10 (Special) — Mr. David Zweifel, deputy chief of mission and acting ambassador at the U.S. embassy in Amman, is to be nominated to the post of ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen), it has been announced here.

A Foreign Service communique saying that President Reagan intended to make the appointment added that Mr. Zweifel would succeed Mr. George W. Lane, who is being assigned to the United States as diplomat-in-residence at Portland State University.

Mr. Zweifel entered the Foreign Service in 1962 as a political officer in Rio de Janeiro. In 1965-67 he was personnel officer in the State Department in Washington. He attended Arabic language training in Beirut in 1967-68.

He was consul in Amman (1969-70), political officer in Mexico City (1971-74) and deputy chief of mission in Muscat (1974-76). He attended the National War College in 1976-77. Mr. Zweifel was deputy director for Egyptian affairs in the State Department in 1977-79, and since 1979 he has been deputy chief of mission in Amman.

Mr. Zweifel graduated from Oregon State University with a bachelor of science degree in 1957. He served in the U.S. navy as a lieutenant, serving as Naval

Reserve Officers' Training Corps instructor at Princeton University in 1960-62.

His foreign languages are Portuguese, Arabic, Spanish and French.

## Jordan gets \$197 m of Arab aid

AMMAN, July 10 (J.T.) — The Jordanian government recently received \$197 million from Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Qatar as part of their financial commitment to Jordan, in accordance with Arab summit resolutions.

According to the resolutions, Jordan annually receives \$1,250 million in financial assistance.

## Committee prepares for P.R. seminar



AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — A committee charged with preparing for a seminar on advertising and public relations held a meeting at the Yarmouk University liaison office in Amman yesterday under the chairmanship of Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Information Peter Salah. It was decided at the meeting that the proposed five-day seminar will be held in the first week of September, a committee spokesman said. Discussion at the seminar will centre on subjects related to the advancement of public relations and advertising. These will be covered in several working papers to be submitted to the seminar. According to Dr. Mazen Armouti, the committee's rapporteur, the seminar — the first of its kind to be held in Jordan — will be organised by Yarmouk University in cooperation with the Jordan centre for information and the Royal Scientific Society.

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — The director general of Amman-based Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS), Dr. Abdullah Al Zur'bi, left for Canberra, Australia today to take part in a round-table international meeting on administrative development which will be held in cooperation with the Italian government from July 12-18. The participants will be subjects connected with public administration, staff training, the development of managerial methods, he said in a departure statement. Dr. Zur'bi will later visit Tanzania to attend a U.N.-organised meeting on higher administration in development which will be held from July 20-24. He will then return to Khartoum to discuss with Sudanese officials cooperation between Sudan and the AOAS in administrative development.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEF

### Jordan to double Arab fund share

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — Jordan will increase its share in capital of the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development from 8,650 million Kuwaiti dinars to KD 17.3 million, according to a cabinet decision announced yesterday. The fund's capital recently been raised from KD 400 million to KD 800 million.

### Ecology seminar set for Aqaba

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — A seminar on means of protecting marine life against the hazards of pollution in Arab waters will begin in Aqaba on Dec. 10. Participants in the two-day seminar will discuss the most effective means of protecting marine life, Arab countries' efforts in dealing with pollution, and the prospects of working out a unified Arab strategy to deal with marine pollution and related issues. Taking part in the seminar which will be organised by the sea carriers' federation and regional U.N. officials and experts on marine ecology are representatives of Arab maritime organisation.

### Phones planned for Irbid area

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) says it has laid plans for direct telephones between Irbid and 120 neighbouring villages. TCC sources work on the project will start this year.

### AOAS chief off to Canberra

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### JD 15,000 for irrigation

NORTHERN JORDAN VALLEY, July 10 (Petra) — totalling JD 15,000 were given last month to farmers in the Jordan Valley by the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC). Farmers benefited from the loans, which will be used to irrigate projects, an ACC spokesman said. He said that farmers who applied for loans to finance the construction of great will also be granted loans shortly.

### Ajloun students' exhibition opens

AJLOUN, July 10 (Petra) — An exhibition of painting needlework by students attending a summer course opened yesterday at the Ajloun girls' preparatory school. The exhibition which was opened by the director of education in Ajloun will remain open to the public for one week.

### Supply Ministry catches 19 more

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — Nineteen Jordanian merchants been fined JD 50 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The violators included one baker and one grocer. The sentences were endorsed by the military governor.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

\* Painting exhibition entitled "Orientalists and Contemporary Art", at the Jordan National Gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.

\* An exhibition of photographs to promote friendship among peoples, at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

\* A students' art and handicrafts exhibition at Ajloun High School for girls in Ajloun.

### Seminar

\* Jordanian Medical Association, Karak branch, will hold a medical seminar about cholera and preventive measures. The discussion will take place at 1 p.m., at the Hazza'a lecture hall in Karak. It is open to the public.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### CHANNEL 3

- 2:00 Koran
- 2:25 Arabic series
- 2:50 Children's series
- 3:45 Arabic series
- 4:05 The Five Adventurers
- 4:25 Arabic series
- 4:50 Arabic series
- 6:00 Religious programme
- 7:10 Programme preview
- 7:25 Local Programme
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic series
- 9:30 Arabic series
- 10:10 A programme about Iraq
- 11:10 News in Arabic
- 11:20 Arabic film

### CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French Programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:30 Comedy
- 9:00 A Shakespearean play
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Cont. of the play

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Summary
- 10:30 Eternal Jerusalem
- 11:00 Sign off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:03 Pop Session
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:03 Radiotheque
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:30 Instrumentals
- 14:50 Over a Cup of Tea
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:03 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favourites
- 17:00 Melody Time
- 17:30 In Concert
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:30 Play of the Week
- 19:00 News
- 19:30 Top Twenty
- 20:30 Morecombe and Wise Show
- 21:00 Classical Music
- 22:00 close down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1143 KHz

- GMT
- 04:00 Newscast 04:30 Keynotes
- 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newscast 06:30 The Madrigal 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Theme and Variations 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Portraits of our Time 08:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 Alistair Cooke's American Collection 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newscast 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Time Off 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newscast 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary; Saturday Special 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newscast 18:30 Collier's Friday Night 19:30 Ray Moore's 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Goods Books 20:30 The Madrigal 21:00 Short Story 21:15 Open Gallery 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News; From our own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

## VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT
- 03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English; news/words and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English; news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

## AMMAN AIRPORT

### ARRIVALS:

- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
- 8:55 Aqaba
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Kuwait
- 9:45 Karachi, Dubai
- 9:50 Doha, Bahrain
- 9:55 Beirut
- 10:00 Dhahran
- 11:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 11:40 Abu Dhabi (SR)
- 15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:30 Cairo
- 17:15 Chicago, N. York, Vienna (SK)
- 17:25 Copenhagen, Athens (BA)
- 17:25 London (BA)
- 17:40 Copenhagen, Athens
- 17:55 Cairo
- 18:00 London
- 18:45 Paris, Beirut (AF)
- 19:05 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
- 19:50 Cairo (EA)
- 19:50 Frankfurt
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 24:00 Baghdad
- 24:55 London (BA)
- 01:00 London (BA)
- 01:00 Cairo

### DEPARTURES:

- 5:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
- 6:30 Beirut
- 7:00 Aqaba
- 7:45 Paris (AF)
- 10:00 Frankfurt
- 10:20 Madrid
- 11:20 Tripoli, Tunis
- 11:30 Cairo
- 11:45 Geneva, Brussels
- 12:00 Zurich (SR)
- 12:05 London
- 12:15 Riyadh (SV)
- 12:30 Paris
- 12:30 Athens, Zurich (SR)
- 12:40 Cairo (EA)
- 13:00 Cairo
- 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 19:00 Kuwait
- 19:30 Jeddah
- 19:45 Baghdad
- 20:00 Cairo
- 20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
- 20:30 Cairo (EA)
- 01:00 Cairo
- 02:30 Rawalpindi (BA)

## EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:  
Amman: .....

## Wajeah Barakat

387830/66983  
Taiseer Al Sa'idi .. 77636

Zarqa:  
Tarique Hajjawi .. 8548/86234

Irbid:  
Omar Qasrawi .. 3515/73321

## PHARMACIES:

- Amman: .....
- Al Salam .. 36730
- Kirfan .. 44198
- Al Hikmah .. 36571
- Samer .. 66194

Zarqa:  
Al Andalus .. (—)

Irbid:  
Khazar .. (—)

## TAXIS:

- Taxina .. 44660
- Al Neil .. 44433
- Tariq .. 23024
- Shmeisani .. 65294
- Asm .. 66503

## CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre .. 41520
- British Council .. 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre .. 37009
- Goethe Institute .. 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre .. 44203
- Spanish Cultural Centre .. 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre .. 39777
- Haya Arts Centre .. 65195
- Hussein Youth City .. 67181
- Y.W.C.A. .. 41793
- Y.W.M.A. .. 64251
- Amman Municipal Library 36111
- University of Jordan Library .. 84355/84366

## SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphi Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

## Lions Amman Club

Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

## MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Close n Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

## PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr .. 2:57
- Sunrise .. 4:37
- Dhuhr .. 11:41
- 'Asr .. 3:22
- Maghreb .. 6:45
- Isha .. 8:24

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

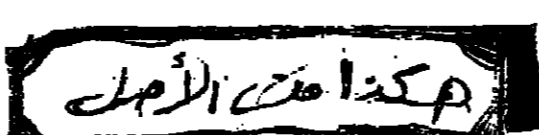
- Ambulance (government) .. 75111
- Civil Defence rescue .. 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) .. 36381-3
- Municipal water service (emergency) .. 37111-3
- Police headquarters .. 39141
- Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency .. 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA) .. 92205/92206
- Jordan Television .. 75111
- Radio Jordan .. 74111
- Firstaid, fire, police ..
- Fire headquarters ..
- Cablegram or telegram ..
- Telephone: ..
- Information ..
- Jordan and Middle East trunk calls ..
- Overseas radio and satellite calls ..
- Telephone maintenance and repair service ..

## MARKET PRICES

|                            |     |  |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Tomatoes .. 80             | 50  | Potatoes (local) .. 140                  |
| Eggplant .. 170            | 120 | Grape leaves .. 300                      |
| Potatoes (imported) .. 140 | 100 | Bananas .. 260                           |
| Marrow (small) .. 180      | 120 | Apples (African, Japanese) .. 410        |
| Marrow (large) .. 100      | 70  | Apples (American, Chilean, Red) .. 460   |
| Cucumber (small) .. 180    | 120 | Apples (American, Chilean, Green) .. 430 |
| Cucumber (large) .. 100    | 60  | Apples (Double Red) .. 250               |
| Faqous .. 140              | 100 | Apples (Sturken) .. 200                  |
| Peas .. 420                | 350 | Melons .. 170                            |
| Okra (Green) .. 400        | 370 | Water Melons .. 80                       |
| Okra (Red) .. 260          | 180 | Plums (Red) .. 300                       |
| Muloukhiyah .. 80          | 50  | Plums (Yellow) .. 300                    |
| Hot Green Pepper .. 910    | 350 | Apricots .. 350                          |
| Cabbage .. 110             | 80  | Cherries .. 380                          |
| Onions (dry) .. 100        | 70  | Lemons .. 380                            |
| Garlic .. 440              | 400 | Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) .. 180         |
| Carrots .. 130             | 100 | Oranges (Waxed) .. 180                   |
|                            |     | Grapefruit .. 160                        |

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

|                                |                              |                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Saudi riyal .. 98.1/98.3       | UAE dirham .. 91/91.4        | (for every 100) .. 271 |
| Lebanese pound .. 76.8/77.8    | Omani ryal .. 965/970.2      | French franc .. 122.5  |
| Syrian pound .. 54.9/56.5      | U.S. dollar .. 337/339       | Dutch guilder .. 122.5 |
| Iraqi dinar .. 726/732.1       | U.K. sterling .. 634.1/637.9 | Swedish crown .. 133   |
| Kuwaiti dinar .. 1182.1/1184.7 | W. German mark .. 136.3/137  | Belgian franc .. 133   |
| Egyptian pound .. 397.3/402.1  | Swiss franc .. 159.7/160.7   | Japanese yen .. 133    |
| Qatari riyal .. 91.7/92.1      | Italian lire ..              | (for every 100) .. 271 |



# Refreshing oasis of art education

## MEG ABU HAMDAN visits the Centre for Music and Fine Arts, whose fine arts section gives its students--free

## of charge--a solid grounding for further education in fine arts, in Jordan or abroad.

AN — The ground floor of the Centre for Music and Fine Arts is a refreshing sight. The six airy rooms are filled with paintings, sketches, racks of brushes, tubes, and stacks of canvases. The floor is covered with stools and easels. The walls are lined with framed pictures of past achievements. The atmosphere here and the smell of a real art studio are certainly the best thing Jordan has to offer. The Centre is a place where the reality of the art scene in Jordan is being studied by its own students as well as those of other countries.

thing to build upon, something of their own to draw upon so that they would not be completely stumped by the new environment they would find themselves in later.

This attempt at reducing "culture shock" worked, as the students who had attended the Centre were returning after two or three years, as opposed to the four or five it took students who had not attended the centre. The course at the centre had cut down on the one to two years needed for adaptation.

The centre, particularly in its heyday in the early 1970s produced many good young Jordanian artists — among them Omar Hamdan (now teaching painting at the centre himself, after further studies in Italy) and Nabih Shahade.

The fine arts section of the centre is still run on much the same lines as when it was first started. Anyone, of any age, who is interested in art can apply to study there (enrolment for next year starts in August), and the present year-long course is free of charge. Last year saw the enrolment of more than 60 students between

the ages of 10 and 40 — a number which speaks for the increasing awareness of and interest in art in Jordan, and the need for the centre.

Painting, sculpture and ceramics are taught in the afternoons, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., by established Jordanian artists. Teaching painting along with Mr. Hamdan is Tawfiq Al Sayed, who is also the head of the artistic division of Al Akhbar newspaper and the general artistic advisor to the department of Culture and Arts.

Unlike Mr. Hamdan, Mr. Sayed did not graduate from the centre, but studied initially under Mr. Durra, who then sent him on a scholarship to Spain. These experiences have made him a capable teacher, and in his own way Mr. Sayed has brought some changes to teaching methods in his brief six months at the centre.

First he eliminated the anatomy and perspective drawing classes, which he felt were too complicated and difficult for the

beginners, and instead made them draw lightning-quick in charcoal and pen-and-ink all they saw around them — each other and the models Mr. Sayed (often at his own expense) brought in.

Each day Mr. Sayed expected his students to produce 10-15 drawings. This intense method encourages a surety and fluidity of line, a practised eye and hand; and some swift, spontaneous, often very good figure drawings were the result.

Next the students were introduced to water-colours and China inks (after a disastrous week in oils) to learn the colours, their chemistry and techniques of use. Apart from lessons in the studio which often included discussions, lectures on the history of art and critical analysis, Mr. Sayed used to take the students out into the country to study nature.

Mr. Sayed does not encourage the students to exhibit their work (except in the annual school ex-

hibitions), or to paint in oils, at least not in their first year. But he hopes his students will come again, as he feels that after a year they are ready to start in oils, and that "they will produce a few surprises."

Out of every class Mr. Sayed hopes to find 10 serious students whom he will always encourage, even though a kind of natural selection occurs as the less talented lose interest and drop out. Mr. Sayed sometimes helps this process along by actually advising some people not to continue. "Maybe in 100 students there will be one artist," he said, "and as a teacher you may help him."

Sculpture is taught by Abdul Rahman Masri, who teaches the students to model mostly busts and figures in clay, which if successful are reproduced by means of gypsum casts. Mohammad Sayed teaches ceramics only once weekly. As the wheel is now broken, the students mould the clay or make coil pots. There is a large modern kiln.

The main criticism about the centre, as voiced by Mr. Tawfiq Sayed, is the double-edged effect

of the courses' being free. It means the courses are open to everyone regardless of economic status, which is obviously a great opportunity and encouragement; but at the same time some students appreciate the courses less because they are free.

This lack of incentive is compounded by the fact that there is no diploma, no certificate to be gained and worked for at the end of the course — no proof of achievement, attendance or ability that can be utilised in any way later. Mr. Sayed is at present making a study of these attitudes which he will present to the ministry on completion.

Certainly everyone speaks with cherished memories of the days in the early 1970s when there was a four-year course and a diploma, when the department was flourishing and producing the artists we know today.

In the meantime the fine arts section of the Centre for Music and Fine Arts can be seen to provide a much-needed facility, with capable teachers who can adapt the system, given the go-ahead to meet all students' needs.

# Jordan's rural women: Role and responsibilities

OR'S NOTE: This is the second part of an excerpt from a dissertation by Mr. Hassan J. Hamad, entitled *The Problems and Aspects of Women in Rural Development in Jordan*.

## Women in Jordanian rural areas

WOMEN are concerned with a survey conducted among rural areas. In rural areas, it can be said that men are hard-working, shy and the only people to carry out their duties without their rights. Little is known about their lives, their how they spend their time, and less is known about women, for they are rarely mentioned by people other than in relations. Their social status means that devotional officials are unaware of their problems, their contribution to the economy and the role they play in rural development. The village surveyed is called Al-Sada, situated in the Jordan 45 kilometres from Amman. There is another town, 25 kilometres from Amman, also interviewed were two in Muthalath Al Arda, lies in Al Zatar, three in 'Ain Sada and two in Wadi Al Naga. I found 30 or less the same site in or Deir Alla among

The head of the household in this village is the father. Age does not determine the head of the household; it is the economically responsible person who is the head. For instance, if the married son lives with his father but is the main supporter of the family, then he is considered to be the head of the family. However, respect and final social decisions are left to the father.

The mother is considered the head of the family if her husband is deceased and her children are young. If the children are grown up and earn money, then the sons, usually the eldest, are in charge of the family.

The households in this village are productive units. The minor part of production (about 25 per cent) is for subsistence and about 75 per cent is for marketing. The household income is mainly from farm production, but the income of some of the households is from a mixture of farm production and wage labour. The common occupations of the people are farming, government service and manual labour.

Usually employees and labourers share a second occupation. The employees work on their private land in the afternoon and the labourers divide their time between farming other people's land and farming their own.

## Women's contribution to farm work

The major assistants in the field of agriculture are wives, who shoulder half of the farming work. Children also help in farm work. Fewer girls, however, help in farming than boys. They attend to household work in the absence of their mother, because young unmarried girls and women are not encouraged to work alone in the fields. Scholars mainly assist during holidays, when harvesting requires the participation of everybody. It was even reported that scholars left their schools to take part in the harvest.

The women are unpaid workers, and for this reason they are not considered part of the wage labour force, in spite of the fact that they are an asset in all the stages of agricultural production

(planting, weeding, harvesting). Unpaid family labour is thus among the main reasons for the misleading statistical categories: employed and unemployed.

If the producers of crops did not command the unpaid labour of their wives, the public would not be buying food as cheaply as it does. It may also be that, to produce crops, the farmer can make his wife and children work harder at their tasks without paying them more. If we were to turn these unpaid agricultural workers into wage earners, who would pay the wages?

The reason for such misleading categories as employed and unemployed is that, so far there has been no careful check on how the rural family members use their time inside and outside the household.

## Types of housing and inhabitants' way of life

Many houses are built of mud, but some cement homes are found. The mud is used because it keeps the inside of the house warm in the winter and cool in summer. As in most rural areas, the village houses are close together, situated according to no structural plan and therefore unhealthy. It might be necessary to consider village planning, especially for new villages. The number of rooms in each household ranges from one to five. One of the sample "houses" was a tent

The majority of families use part of a room as a kitchen — there is no separate kitchen. The main source of light in the village is the kerosene lamp, though some houses have electricity. Lack of electricity was reflected in the lack of electrical appliances in the house. The lack of such appliances as refrigerators or washing machines could, of course, be due to the fact that many people cannot afford such things. Often for drinking water they use *zeer*, traditional unglazed water pots, which keep cool by evaporation from the moist surface. Cooking is done on a kerosene stove.

As a source of information, the radio is the most commonly used item among the households — 80 per cent of the sample. Most of these radios are run on batteries. The source of water is the Ghor canal. Some houses have drinking water taps inside.

Many families, however, have to fetch the water from the main communal water tap.

Thirty married women were asked about their daily work. Most of them said that their daily work usually starts with washing themselves, their hands and face, and the majority said they then recited prayers. The next thing was washing the dishes from the previous night's meal. Breakfast, which varies according to the economic status of the family, is then prepared and served to the family. Tea and bread are eaten by everyone. Ten women reported feeding the animals and milking them; four reported fetching water from the common tap.

The house is cleaned and arranged daily. In most households, women usually prepare what is to be cooked — vegetables are the

typical lunchtime meal. Meat (either chicken or lamb) is usually eaten once a week, and sometimes more often. Cooking and cleaning are done by women. Sometimes the mother-in-law helps in this work. The family's clothes are washed once a week. After lunch has been served and eaten (not all the members of the family eat their meal in the house), the family rests; but 20 women reported doing something such as sewing or weaving.

In all families, tea is served in the afternoon. In the late afternoon also the domestic animals are fed, and the women make sure that they are all in their place at night. Ten women reported doing this task. The cooking of dinner begins about sunset. The evening meal is less heavy than lunch.

Most of the women eat their meal after serving all the other family members.

The women's main helpers in the household are their daughters, mothers-in-law and sometimes the women's young sons. The husband rarely carries out any household task, especially avoiding kitchen work.

During the agricultural season, women help the men in the sowing, weeding, harvesting, storing and processing of crops. The women's work is done under their menfolk's control. The women have little say in household decision-making: most of it is dominated by men. This includes such things as family budget planning, what to eat, household replacements, crops to grow and when to buy seed or fertiliser and when to plant.

## Division of rural labour for men and women

It was confirmed by the women's replies that there is a division of labour according to sex. This was roughly as indicated in Table IV.

The land in this district is under irrigation, and is not cultivated only once a year like rain-fed land. This land is cultivated more than once (double cropping), and this means that there is more work to be done by women.

It can be seen, in fact, that the women have little free time. Indeed, the concept of free time, of leisure, is rare in the village. There is always something to do: sewing, embroidery and so on.

## Why do women shoulder these heavy tasks?

One of the women interviewed commented: "If the man works alone to feed us and the children, he will die at an early age. Therefore, I have to do my best to help him."

It could be true that without the women's labour the family and the society as a whole could not survive. The question is: Are they being helped to be able to help themselves? The answer to this, unfortunately, is no. Women are not reached by extension services, because all the agricultural extension workers are men. Who are prevented by rural social norms from communicating directly with women. (It may be worth mentioning in



"If the man works alone to feed us and the children, he will die at an early age. Therefore, I have to do my best to help him."

this connection that some families were suspicious of me and felt unhappy about having contact with me. Four women refused to talk with me; and the husband in one family, who found me speaking with his wife, was very angry and took my name and all the details about my work and family.)

Printed media cannot fulfil this role because about 85 per cent of the women are illiterate. Radio can now reach women, but the agricultural programmes at present cater only for male farmers.

In fact, there is little opportunity for women to learn or observe new methods in general, from either change agents or the mass media. If the country wants the agricultural sectors to develop, it is necessary to give increasing attention to reaching women. It would be useful to give a chance to women by teaching them new skills through female extension and through the mass media.

## Advisory work and the degree of women's benefit

All the women reported that they had never been advised by change agents, neither in the field nor in the house. Moreover, they had never been invited to agricultural demonstrations or to take part in any agricultural discussion. They have never been given an opportunity to attend agricultural exhibitions.

All the women said that they would prefer a female change agent to a male one, because from their point of view they can communicate more easily with a woman.

Not one of the women in the Jordan Valley is a member of the Jordan Valley Farmers' Association.

It is urgent from the social and economic point of view for women who are past school to be provided with training to meet social and

economic demands. This could be done through formal literacy programmes. It might be useful to examine the literacy programmes in the light of past experience, in order to re-organise the work of the programmes to make them workable in the women's social and economic environment.

## How to make the media's role more useful to women

As radio is at present the most effective way to reach rural women, it should be used as a tool to introduce change and help the women to help themselves. Eighty per cent of the households have a radio set, and all the women interviewed knew about the agricultural and women's radio programmes.

The women gain little benefit from the agricultural programme because it is mainly directed to men and the interviewers are all men. In order to reach the female audience, it would be better to have special programmes with women taking part, directed towards women's interests in agriculture, home gardens, poultry care, as well as basic health information, child care, cooking and storage etc. It would also be useful if the programme were introduced by a female announcer to make it more acceptable.

The women's programmes are mainly directed to urban women and the items of the programme usually do not meet the rural women's needs. Sometimes the dialect of the announcer is not even understood.

All the women reported that they had never been supplied with printed media, such as agricultural pamphlets or magazines. This was also true of their menfolk in the same households. This confirms that the production of agricultural media is not adequate and the distribution system inefficient.

## Family matters and women's aspirations

Sons are usually preferred to daughters. This is because girls sooner or later are going to move to another man's house, whereas the boys are going to stay to carry on the name of the family and support their parents during their life. One woman, however, commented: "It was nice to have a daughter because she was the only person who helped in the household."

The sad fact still exists that the only way for a mother to have security from the point of view of society is by producing more sons than daughters.

The women's aspirations for their sons were mainly for them to take up professions such as engineering, or to see them working for the government. However, five women wanted one of their sons to work on the land and live with them or close to them in order to help them. They expected that the sons with education would go to the town and that there

would be little chance to see them. Many women wanted their daughters to be educated. Ten women wanted them to work as teachers, while 12 women wanted to see them married. Six women wanted their daughters to be dressmakers. Two women wished to see them as doctors.

The women expressed the following needs:

- Adult literacy classes (some)
- Health centres (many)
- Increased hours for health centres (many)
- Dressmaking centres (many)
- Electricity and water supply (all)

These expressed needs are as might be expected. Home water supplies and health services are provided nearly free by the government, and are coming to be expected by all. However, the remaining desires — adult literacy and dressmaking classes — fall into a different category, demonstrating the eagerness for work and change if only guidance and encouragement can be provided.

Table IV

Percent of total labour

|                                    | Men | Women |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Planting and preparing the land    | 90  | 10    |
| Irrigation                         | 70  | 30    |
| Planting seeds                     | 40  | 60    |
| Planting                           | 30  | 70    |
| Planting crops home from field     | 80  | 20    |
| Crops                              | 50  | 50    |
| Planting food crops                | 20  | 80    |
| Planting and transporting products | 90  | 10    |
| Planting trees                     | 95  | 5     |
| Planting for domestic animals      | 30  | 70    |
| Planting production                | 20  | 80    |

Table V (a)

| Agricultural radio programmes: Women's listening habits |        |                   |        |
|---|--------|-------------------|--------|
| Frequency of listening                                  | Number | Degree of benefit | Number |
| --always:   | —      | --high:           | —      |
| --sometimes:  | 5      | --medium:         | —      |
| --rarely:   | 15     | --low:            | 10     |
| --not at all:   | 10     | --nothing:        | 20     |

Table V (b)

| Women's radio programmes: women's listening habits |        |                   |        |
|--|--------|-------------------|--------|
| Frequency of listening                             | Number | Degree of benefit | Number |
| --always   | —      | --high            | —      |
| --sometimes  | 15     | --medium          | 5      |
| --rarely   | 11     | --low             | 18     |
| --not at all                                       | 4      | --nothing         | 7      |



مركزنا من الامم

# MIDDLE EAST

## Israelis sack Arab mayor

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 10 (R)** — Israeli military authorities of the occupied West Bank have sacked Arab mayor whom they have found guilty of inciting a Palestinian war for commando attacks on military sources today.

... and ban tourists from recrossing into Jordan

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 10 (R)** — Tourists who arrive in Israel from Jordan will be banned from recrossing back into Jordan after their visit, Israeli officials

have said. A spokesman of the industry, trade and tourism ministry said the new rules would be implemented after travel agents in other countries had been notified. Ministry officials said tourists entering Jordan from Israel were not allowed to return and had to fly home from Amman. They said 60,000 tourists entered the occupied West Bank and Israel every year and Amman's ruling had caused considerable losses to Israel's tourist industry.

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## Egypt, Israel approve Sinai force agreement

**CAIRO, July 10 (R)** — Egypt and Israel have approved an agreement on the formation of a multi-national force to police the Sinai Peninsula after Israel withdraws next April, senior U.S. and Egyptian officials said today. U.S. chief negotiator, Mr. Michael Stermen, said in a statement: "The U.S. has informed me that their governments have reached an agreement on the establishment of a multi-national peace-keeping force." Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said in a statement to the Middle East News Agency (MENA) that agreement had been reached and would be signed in the near future. He did not say when. Yesterday, Mr. Ali said his government was studying a U.S. suggestion for resolving a dispute over a provision in the proposed agreement dealing with the possible replacement of the force by a United Nations force. Stermen said in his statement: "The U.S. welcomes this step and is consulting with the parties about the next steps to bring the agreement formally into force." Stermen said in his statement: "The U.S. welcomes this step and is consulting with the parties about the next steps to bring the agreement formally into force." Stermen said in his statement: "The U.S. welcomes this step and is consulting with the parties about the next steps to bring the agreement formally into force."

## Five Iraqi diplomats expelled from Egypt

**CAIRO, July 10 (R)** — Egypt has expelled five Iraqi diplomats in the Iraqi interests section at the Yugoslav embassy here, a diplomatic ministry statement said today. The five, who had recruited Egyptians for an opposition front to President Anwar Sadat, had been told to leave following the expulsion of five Egyptian diplomats from Baghdad, the statement said. It also expelled the five Egyptians after Cairo had quietly replaced the five Iraqis, the sources said. Egypt and Iraq broke off diplomatic relations after Cairo signed a treaty with Israel in 1979. Since then, Iraqi interests here have been handled through the Yugoslav embassy. Sources named one of the five expelled Iraqis as Mr. Walid Reda, the head of the Iraqi interests section. Mr. Reda had serious connections with Egyptian opposition parties, they said. Egyptian foreign ministry has made no statement on the issue.

## Three more executed in Iran

**LONDON, July 10 (R)** — Three men were executed in Iran today on charges of opposing the Islamic revolution, according to Tehran radio. It said two went before the firing squad in Lahijan, on the Caspian Sea coast, a traditional left-wing stronghold. The third was executed at Karaj, near Tehran. The radio, monitored here, referred to all three as supporters of the "Monafeqin (hypocrites)" group. This is the new official term to identify the people's Mujaheddin organisation which backed former President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr. More than 100 leftists have been executed since the dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP)

engineered Dr. Bani-Sadr's downfall last month. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini yesterday ordered Iran's revolutionary courts to take a tough line against left-wingers and thanked the people for turning in suspects. The radio said the Islamic revolutionary court in Lahijan sentenced another leftist, Mr. Mehdi Nabilzadeh, to 10 years imprisonment after he expressed regret for his actions and begged for clemency. He had taken part in illegal demonstrations in favour of Dr. Bani-Sadr and against Ayatollah Khomeini organised by the leftists, the radio said.

## Prayers offered in Iran for downfall of Thatcher

**LONDON, July 10 (R)** — A senior Iranian cleric today offered prayers for the downfall of the British government of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Tehran radio reported. In a Friday prayer sermon at the holy city of Qom, Ayatollah Mishekini expressed support for "the oppressed and deprived people" of Northern Ireland and for black people in Britain, according to the broadcast monitored here. "He wished their victory over the old fox of British colonialism and prayed for the overthrow of the oppressive, colonialist government of that country," the radio added. Recession, unemployment and social problems had brought Britain to the verge of collapse, the radio said. The radio, reflecting the views of Iran's fundamentalist leadership, has also given prominent coverage of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) hunger strike campaign in Northern Ireland. A main street in central Tehran has been renamed "Bobby Sands Avenue" after the first hunger striker to die.

## Libya denies U.S. accusations

**BEIRUT, July 10 (R)** — Libya today denied United States accusations that it is following a policy of subversion and terrorism with view to extending its influence in Africa and the Middle East. "It is America, with its fleets

blockading whole continents and its monopolistic multi-national companies plundering the resources of developing countries that is attempting sabotage in Africa," Information and Culture Secretary (minister) Ibrahim Al-Beshari told the official Libyan news agency JANA. Mr. Beshari was answering remarks by Mr. Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Mr. Crocker said Libya may have designs on half a dozen of its African neighbours and pledged Washington would stand by them in their opposition to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi. "The African countries exposed to what Crocker calls Libyan threats are independent states and have not asked the United States to speak on their behalf," Mr. Beshari added.

## Sadat to hold talks in London

**LONDON, July 10 (R)** — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt will hold talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington during a visit to London on August 2 and 3, British officials have said. They said the president accepted an invitation from Mrs. Thatcher to stop over in London on his way to Washington to meet President Reagan. The London talks will be on world affairs with special emphasis on Middle East developments, the officials said.

## Ethiopia rules out talks with Somalia on Ogaden

**ADDIS ABABA, July 10 (R)** — Ethiopia has ruled out negotiations with Somalia on the disputed Ogaden Desert unless Somalia formally renounced its claims over the territory. A statement by the Ethiopian foreign ministry accused Somalia of pursuing expansionist policies and not respecting the principles of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The statement apparently was in response to a recent interview in which President Siad Barre of Somalia said he was prepared to meet Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile-Mariam for peace talks on the Ogaden. The statement described Mr. Barre's offer as propaganda and added: "If Siad Barre and his coterie seriously mean business, they must first and foremost renounce their expansionist policy and show in deeds that they want to live in peace with their neighbours. They have to respect the principles and decisions of the OAU. Then and only then will they be taken seriously." Last month's summit meeting of the OAU in Nairobi called on Somalia to respect existing frontiers, a principle laid down in the charter of the organisation. The Ethiopian statement accused Somalia of fomenting subversion against its neighbours and added: "Ethiopia will take any and all necessary measures to safeguard its unity and territorial integrity."

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SPORTS NEWS BRIEFS

Swiss cyclist sets new world record

ZURICH, July 10 (R) — Swiss amateur cyclist Max Huezler set a new world record over 50 kilometres using a motorcycle pacer...

Britain beats N. Zealand in Davis Cup

CHRISTCHURCH, July 10 (R) — Britons are poised for victory in the Davis Cup quarter final tennis tie against New Zealanders...

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN. What action do you take? Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♠AKJ52 ♥K8 ♦84 ♣9852...

Shock results in the First Division

AMMAN, July 10 (J.T.) — Two shock results were recorded in the second week of the Football League First Division.

The 1st surprise: The first surprise came when Ein Karem (a newcomer to the First Division) had a 2-1 victory over Al Jeil in the match played Wednesday night at the Sports City Stadium.

The 2nd surprise: The second surprise came last night in the match between Ramtha—a team from the north and another newcomer to the First Division—Orthodoxy F.C.

New Zealand decides on tour

WELLINGTON, July 10 (R) — The New Zealand Rugby Football Union decided today to go ahead with arrangements for a controversial South African tour of this country despite widespread opposition.

The Union council met to consider a parliamentary resolution asking it to reconsider its invitation to South Africa and heard a last minute appeal from the mayor of Auckland but concluded: "We do not believe that sporting boycotts should be used for political purposes."

The council said in a statement: "We should not be expected to make assessments and judgments on matters such as international relations and international trade. We have neither the knowledge nor experience to do so."

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, whose government opposes the tour, said he was disappointed with council's decision but accepted its responsibility in the matter.

In London, officials from Commonwealth countries met to discuss changing the venue of a September Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting from Auckland in retaliation.

Mystery surrounds baseball strike

NEW YORK, July 10 (A.P.) — The contents of mysterious envelopes delivered to representatives of club owners and players could hold the key to settlement of the baseball strike that entered its fifth week today.

Before a meeting of many of the owners in New York last night, federal mediator Ken Moffett delivered large envelopes to the adversaries' chief negotiators, Marvin Miller and management's Ray Grebey, Moffett also arranged the negotiators' first bargaining session in six days for this afternoon.

The New York Times said the envelopes contained a proposal designed to lead to an end of the strike. Both sides in the strike have claimed a united front after meeting among themselves this week.

Hinault on target for his third title

MULHOUSE, France, July 10 (R) — Frenchman Bernard Hinault moved nearer his third Tour de France cycle race victory in four years by crushing his nearest rival in today's 16th stage, a 38.5 km individual time trial around this eastern French city.

Hinault not only clocked the fastest time but provided a thrilling climax to the day's racing by catching one of his most serious challengers, Australian Philip Anderson, who had started out two minutes before.

A proven master against the stopwatch, the Frenchman swept around the town circuit in 50 minutes 30 seconds, 25 seconds faster than Dutch sprinter Gerrie Knetemann and 42 seconds quicker than Belgian Daniel Willems in third place.

Hinault, an exceptional climber and hot favourite for this 68th Tour, is widely expected to extend his lead next week as the riders attack the Alps.

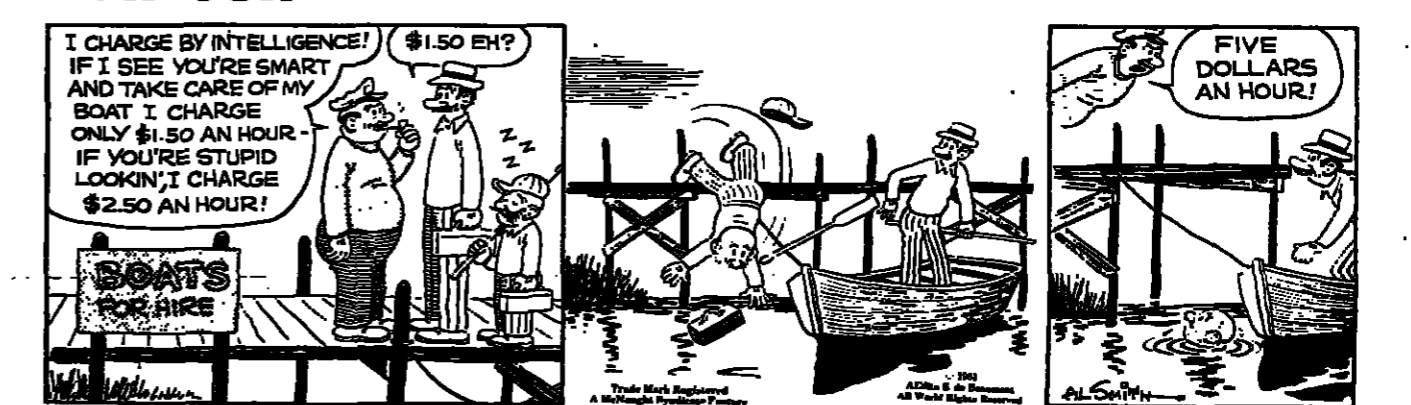
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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. KINDE, YARCS, THRUNE, DINTAB. Answer here: "O O O O O O O O O O"

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1981. YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute. GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you are able to find out more readily just where you are headed. It's advisable that you handle any questionable matters in the right manner. Study to gain knowledge.

THE Daily Crossword by Herb L. Risteen. ACROSS 1 Cover, 5 Yugoslav, 10 Israeli airline, 14 — podrida, 15 Saturation, 16 Viva —, 17 Hymn, 20 Cargo weight, 21 Roman date, 22 Small map, 23 Ball of yarn, 24 Royal treasury, 26 Warns, 29 Paid attention, 33 Part of DST, 34 Room: Fr., 35 Brew, 36 Was very lucky, 40 Bronze or iron, 41 Intoxicating, 42 Eager, 43 In a practical way, 45 Certain groups, 47 Branching graph, 48 La Motta, 49 Place of sacrifice, 52 Pevish, 53 Authority, 56 Black Hills burg, 60 African country, 61 In agreement, 62 Worship object, 63 Paul the singer, 64 Banquet, 65 Tractable, DOWN 1 Novice, 2 Grocery item, 3 Bates or King, 4 Young boy, 5 Reproaches, 6 Pick up, as an option, 7 Auto pioneer, 8 Everything, 9 Trifle, 10 Display clearly, 11 Dishes, 12 Yearn, 13 Northern European, 18 Pleated skirt, 19 Catalogued, 23 Actor, 24 Diaphanous, 25 — of Phineas, 26 Man with a burden, 27 Belgian city, 28 German seaport, 29 Fat, 30 Innocent, 31 Fairylike, 32 Legal documents, 34 River to the Elbe, 37 Cicada sounds, 38 Cupbearer of the gods, 39 Take it easy, 44 Surveying instrument, 45 French novella, 46 Soup vegetable, 48 St. — (Florida river), 49 — mater, 50 Spare, 51 Chat, 52 Place for Zeno, 53 Soft drink, 54 Tiny bit, 55 Eastern school, 57 Boorish guy, 58 Indian, 59 Mess or tool.

# WORLD

## Police wait for more battles

LONDON, July 10 (R) — Thousands of police were put on alert in major British cities today as authorities prepared for more street violence following a seventh night of disorder. Home Secretary (interior minister) William Whitelaw said he could not rule out the use of troops as a last resort in cases of "extreme ferocity" though he expressed serious doubts about such a step.

Mr. Whitelaw, speaking to reporters before touring a district badly damaged by rioters in the northwestern city of Manchester, also said the government was prepared to reintroduce a riot act to bolster the powers of police confronted by mob violence.

Last night police arrested 245 people during rioting and looting by black and white youths in Liverpool, Manchester and several parts of London.

## Gandhi: India won't build a nuclear bomb even if Pakistan does

NEW DELHI, July 10 (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi charged today that the sub-continent was being pushed into an arms race by the supply of American F-16 fighter-bombers to Pakistan.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was giving only her second major press conference in the capital since regaining power in January last year, did not mention the United States by name.

But her words were clearly meant for Washington when she said: "Our entire country is deeply concerned that Pakistan is acquiring such sophisticated aircraft."

Mrs. Gandhi said every country had the right to defend itself, but she described the F-16 as being a generation ahead of any other aircraft operating in the region.

"Thus the sub-continent is being willy-nilly pushed into an arms race," she said.

Last month the United States and Pakistan announced agreement on a multi-million dollar military sales programme which provides for the early supply of F-16s to Pakistan.

A high-level American official said yesterday in Washington that Pakistan's military forces would still be far inferior to India's even after the proposed U.S. arms sales to Islamabad.

Asked if India would acquire the sophisticated Mirage 2000 fighter from France, Mrs. Gandhi replied: "talks are on about the Mirage."

But Mrs. Gandhi indicated that India would not develop nuclear weapons even if Pakistan did so. "We do not believe in the deterrent theory," she said. She said she did not know how it would help if India had nuclear weapons, and repeated assurances that India's nuclear programme was entirely for peaceful purposes.

Mrs. Gandhi also revealed that India had decided to import wheat for the first time in four years to curb prices and build up stocks.

India had not made any actual purchases yet, she said, but the decision to import had been taken some time ago. "I believe in stocking up when it is available in plenty," she added.

fire to cars, looted stores and attacked police.

As hundreds of police recovered from injuries, their trade union leaders urged the government to equip them with anti-riot gear similar to that used in other West European countries.

"This is a war"

"This is a war we are waging and it is one we must win," said union leader Jim Jardine after appealing for armoured personnel carriers, body armour, plastic bullets and water cannon.

In expressing caution about the possible use of troops against rioters, Mr. Whitelaw said experience in such troubled areas as Northern Ireland showed that "bringing the army in is followed by another trouble — how to get the army out." But he said the government was prepared to bring in a new riot act.

A previous riot act, dropped in 1967 after more than two centuries, gave police power to use any force against mobs and carried a maximum penalty of life imprisonment for rioters.

The government said yesterday it was introducing legislation under which parents would be responsible for fines imposed on

children of under 17 years of age.

Those arrested after this week's violence have included children as young as eight.

The extent of the rioting apparently took the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by surprise but it seemed anxious not to be stampeded into crisis measures.

Yesterday a knife-wielding black youth was overpowered at the houses of parliament as he shouted "I want to get Maggie Thatcher."

Today a youth of 17 was charged, in connection with the incident, with attempting to cause grievous bodily harm to parliamentary guards.

Police were badly mauled during the early stages of the rioting when they tried to avoid direct clashes with the rampaging crowds. But last night they changed tactics.

The said that by moving on to streets in force and preventing crowds from gathering they had reduced the level of the violence.

Police in Manchester, where 150 people were arrested, said their strategy of breaking up trouble at an early stage had been successful.

But one policeman was stabbed and three others were also injured.

## Walesa tells strikers not to overdo things

WARSAW, July 10 (R) — Solidarity free trade union leader Lech Walesa has criticised Poland's latest round of strikes.

Employees of the national airline LOT stopped work yesterday for four hours in protest against the government's refusal to accept their nominee for general manager.

The government took a tough line by immediately naming its candidate, an air force general, to the post. A government statement said it could not tolerate threats to the airline's normal functioning.

Union leaders in LOT refused to recognise the appointment and announced that a threatened all-out strike would go ahead on July 24 unless the authorities backed down.

But Mr. Walesa told a rally in the Baltic port of Gdynia that the closeness of the strikes to next week's extraordinary Communist Party congress could be interpreted as suggesting the union was trying to stop the meeting taking place.

"If we go on shaking the country like this all the time we won't achieve anything," he said.

Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski was quoted yesterday as saying the staging of strikes just before the party congress complicated the situation and created new political tensions.

Warsaw radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), said Mr. Rakowski told Lodz province delegates to the conference that the Communist Party and the country needed a policy of cooperation and peace.

The strike was the first in civil aviation in the Soviet bloc and badly disrupted domestic and international flights. It came a day after a one-hour warning stoppage by portworkers on the Baltic coast pressing for a package of economic and social benefits.

The new labour unrest shortly before the congress has raised the political temperature and is bound to spark new concern in Moscow and other East bloc capitals.

Today the Polish Party's outgoing central committee meets to review documents to be presented to the congress, including an investigation into alleged corruption of former leaders and changes in the party statute.

Only about 43 of the 140-member central committee have been elected as delegates to the congress where a new committee will be picked.

### Communist old guard meet

Meanwhile, Poland's old-guard Communist Party central committee held its last scheduled meeting today before most of its members are formally swept away in free elections at next week's emergency party congress.

The central committee met to consider a report on the conduct of senior officials disgraced in the leadership of Edward Gierk and to finalise arrangements for the congress which is due to begin on Tuesday.

The committee's plenary session took place in the wake of new labour unrest which was condemned as untimely by both the government and the Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa.

Only 43 of the 140-odd full members of the committee will be attending the party congress, the others having lost or stood down in an unprecedentedly free election campaign.

In keeping with the new style of Communist Party democracy in Poland, the lame-duck central committee had little opportunity today to determine the outcome of next week's congress at which 412 of the delegates are Solidarity members.

Senior party officials said that in contrast with the party — and with practice elsewhere in the Soviet bloc — the congress will control itself as opposed to it being orchestrated.

The officials said they expected more than one candidate for the job which has been held by moderate Stanislaw Kania, since last summer's worker revolt.

The leader will either be chosen by a general vote from the floor or by the new central committee, which in its turn will be elected from a choice of some 300 candidates, the officials said.

The committee will be expanded to about 200 members and will exercise greater power over the Politburo and first secretary to ensure that there is no repetition of the autocratic rule of the Gierk years.

The party officials stressed that the congress would be a largely middle-of-the-road affair with extremists in favour of rigid orthodoxy on the one hand and supporters of what amounts to social democracy on the other, both isolated.

## 2 more dead in Belfast

BELFAST, July 10 (R) — A 15-year-old youth was shot dead in Belfast and a woman died in hospital after being injured in street riots following the death on Wednesday of Irish Republican hunger striker Joseph McDonnell, police said today.

Three people have now died since Mr. McDonnell became the fifth hunger striker to starve himself to death this year in a campaign by jailed guerrillas for political prisoner status.

Police said the youth died of gunshot wounds when police and British troops shot at a sniper who fired at least 12 high velocity rifle bullets at them.

It was not clear if the youth was directly involved in the shooting incident or was an accidental victim, they said.

The dead woman was hit by an anti-riot plastic bullet fired by security forces in west Belfast on Tuesday, according to local residents. Police said they were investigating the incident.

Officials said two policemen and two civilians were slightly wounded in other shooting incidents in Belfast and near the border with the Irish Republic last night.



DETROIT — Dr. William Ensminger, University of Michigan professor of internal medicine, holds a pump which is used to deliver anti-cancer drugs to a liver tumour during Thursday's news conference in Detroit. The pump is surgically implanted in a pouch under the skin of the abdomen. This treatment enables patients to live for two years or more. (A.P. Wirephoto)

## Maria Peron in Spain for 6 weeks

MADRID, July 10 (R) — Former Argentine president Maria Estela Peron arrived in Madrid today after more than five years under arrest in her native country.

Spanish Civil Guards struggled to keep back a crowd of journalists as Mrs. Peron, who was released from detention last Monday, was led by aides to a waiting car at the airport.

Only a handful of supporters were present for her arrival. Her lawyer had said she would spend six weeks in the Spanish capital before deciding where to settle permanently.

Mrs. Peron, wearing a black dress and red scarf, smiled as she stepped from her plane today, but remained silent.

Before driving off, she leant forward, smiled and waved at about 20 supporters chanting "Isabel, Isabel," the name by which she is best known in Argentina.

Mrs. Peron was overthrown by an army coup in

1976 and held under arrest on various charges of fraud and mishandling public funds.

Under terms of her release she was granted permission to go to Spain for a maximum period of three months and an earlier order preventing her from political activity and freezing her assets in Argentina was maintained.

Mrs. Peron married the late Argentine strongman Juan Domingo Peron during his exile in Spain in 1961 and she owns a villa on the outskirts of Madrid.

Gen. Peron returned in triumph to Argentina in 1973 and was swept back to power in general elections that year with Mrs. Peron as his vice-president.

On his death the following year she succeeded him but was toppled two years later after failing to control murderous fighting between right and left wing factions in the populist Peronist Party.

## Looking at American priorities in El Salvador

By Jeffrey Antevil

WASHINGTON: After billing the conflict in El Salvador as a frontline battle against communism, the Reagan administration is now adopting a lower key strategy of improving political and economic conditions there.

Defence and State Department officials say Washington now gives higher priority to this strategy than to the military struggle against El Salvador's left-wing guerrillas.

The emphasis on this less dramatic effort helped to explain why the conflict in Central America had all but disappeared from newspaper headlines and as an issue in talks with Washington's West European allies, the officials said.

Another reason for the relative lack of publicity was the toning down of comments by Secretary of State Alexander Haig and other officials picturing El Salvador as a key battleground in the fight against worldwide communist expansion.

Officials said Mr. Haig drew the correct conclusion that White House officials were displeased that his dramatic statements on El Salvador were overshadowing President Reagan's economic programme.

At the same time other foreign policy concerns, including the debate within NATO over new arms talks with Moscow, the row over proposed U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia and the Lebanese missile crisis, have stolen the spotlight from Central America.

Officials noted the fighting in El Salvador and the U.S. military aid effort had both eased since January, when the guerrillas launched a much-heralded but unsuccessful "final offensive" to bring down the military-civilian junta.

President Reagan responded with the first large-scale U.S. military aid to El Salvador in four years. The dispatch of 56 American advisers raised in the eyes of critics visions of a new Vietnam.

Criticism in the United States and abroad focused on charges that Washington was becoming embroiled in another hopeless war on behalf of an unpopular and heavy-handed right-wing regime.

In the U.S., opposition to the military aid came almost immediately from influential Catholic bishops dissatisfied with explanations from both the Salvadorean junta and Mr. Haig about the killing of three American nuns and a lay worker last year.

Many liberal Democratic congressmen followed and peace groups around the country staged the first relatively large demonstrations against foreign policy since the Vietnam war.

Abroad, the new administration was unable to convince its allies, despite heavy lobbying in Western Europe and elsewhere that the Salvadorean situation was anything more than another Central American power struggle.

Dire warnings from Washington about cutting off the Salvadorean guerrillas' outside communist arms supplies "at the source" were viewed by allied leaders as at best a mystery, at worst a frightening U.S. overreaction.

However, Mr. Haig has continued in a lower key to cite El Salvador as a prime example of terrorism inspired and assisted by the Kremlin. He recently told congressional leaders the arms flow had picked up again after slowing noticeably for a time.

Congressional concern about the direction of administration policy has continued and foreign policy committees in both houses have approved strict conditions on aid to El Salvador.

These require an administration progress report every six months on the junta's efforts to advance human rights and control brutality by its security forces, find and punish those responsible for murdering six Americans, promote free elections, and reach a negotiated settlement with its foes.

The White House and State Department strongly oppose these restrictions, arguing they would improperly tie the president's hands in making foreign policy.

Officials said they believed Salvadorean authorities were conscientiously trying to control the security forces, punish the murderers of three American Catholics, a woman lay worker and two U.S. officials, and prepare for elections open even to communists who renounce violence.

They also said the administration accepted the junta's stand on the possibility of negotiations with the guerrillas.

As they described it, Salvadorean authorities were willing to talk with their opponents about a military ceasefire, the conditions for participating in elections planned for next year, and the appointment of international observers.

Defence and State Department officials said they did not believe either the government or the guerrillas could resolve their dispute by military means.

"This is a political and economic battle first and foremost. The military is second," one official said.

But he insisted U.S. military assistance was still needed so the government could proceed with its "truly revolutionary" reforms including redistributing land to small farmers and taking over the private banking and export sectors.

Despite a relative lull in the violence in El Salvador the daily death toll is still about 10. The El Salvador defence ministry acknowledges there is always a chance the guerrillas are preparing a new offensive.

The junta's civilian leader, President Jose Napoleon Duarte, appears unconcerned about the U.S. aid restrictions, having expressed his determination to press ahead with elections next year.

The official junta line is that it is prepared to talk to the guerrillas as long as they first renounce their armed struggle.

But exiled leftists in Mexico City scoffed at the official stance. "The government is not interested in hearing the true will of the poor of El Salvador," a spokesman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) said.

The FDR is nevertheless moving towards a more open attitude to dialogue with President Duarte while still regarding him as the hostage of extreme right-wing forces within the government.

President Duarte is hoping his U.S.-backed reforms and free elections will lessen the injustices that sparked the violence in his country.

But El Salvador's lawyers expressed the disillusionment of moderates recently when they opted out of formulating a new electoral law, citing virtual martial law, one party influence in the electoral council and the general climate of violence.

REUTER

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Italian P.M. wins vote of confidence

ROME, July 10 (R) — Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini has won formal approval for his five-party government by a narrow margin in a senate vote of confidence on the government's policies. After a two-day debate, the upper house voted yesterday 182-124 in favour of the government, a 58-seat majority. Spadolini faces another formal test of confidence in the lower house of parliament tomorrow but political sources said the coalition's comfortable majority in the chamber should ensure similar result. Winding up the senate debate, Mr. Spadolini called for a more flexible stance from the powerful opposition Communist Party, whose blocking tactics played a major role in determining the previous Christian Democrat-led government. Spadolini told Communist senate leader Edoardo Perrini, "I am similarly cooperative response from the Communists."

### Human rights according to Haig

WASHINGTON, July 10 (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig said yesterday the United States would no longer offer international bank loans to four Latin American nations because all had shown dramatic reductions in abuse of human rights. The policy change, reversing rulings made by the Carter administration, affects Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Under a 1977 law, the U.S. government is prohibited from providing loans by the World Bank and other development banks to countries engaging in a "consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights." But the action was mainly symbolic, as U.S. usual to vote for the loans in such cases did not block them. Haig said the Reagan administration had evidence that in the four countries there had been dramatic reductions in human rights violations. "It is the policy of the Reagan administration to recognize that progress and to adjust our policies accordingly," he said.

### Sex trap for male cockroaches

WASHINGTON, July 10 (R) — A Kansas scientist has developed a sex-odour trap that lures male cockroaches to doom, the National Science Foundation said yesterday. The baited with a synthetic sex pheromone that duplicates the one secreted by the female, draws the males to sticky paper where they are poisoned. "With only a whiff of the pheromone, healthy male cockroaches have been known to cover a distance of 25 feet (about eight metres) in five seconds to jump to pheromone-laden trap," said Dr. William Bell, professor of entomology at the University of Kansas. Cockroaches are one of the most prolific of insects on earth and are the most common household pest. Details of Dr. Bell's invention were released by the National Science Foundation, a federal government agency. Bell said he expected some private company would pick up the invention which he called "highly effective." "I'm not sure a company will transfer the technology to the public but it's possible," he said.

### One-man airline grounded swiftly

WASHINGTON, July 10 (R) — Leroy Gillead's dream of owning a swashbuckling captain of industry began to go wrong soon as he posed his order for 25 Lockheed TriStar and jetliners. He didn't have any money to pay for them. So the mailroom clerk and messenger decided to acquire some connections after the Lockheed aircraft company replied they could not accept his multi-million dollar order until it had information about his airline. He promoted himself to "Justice, Lord Gillead of the ancient and holy tribe of Gillead" applied to the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) for a mission to launch the Spanish Main International Airlines. CAB judge William Pope was not impressed when Mr. Gillead explained he had formed the Spanish Main Bank and Trust Company to finance the airline. The bank, the judge said, was not operative had no depositors. Mr. Gillead's high-flying plane only crashed when he gave a post office box in New York as his only address. Judge Pope rejected the application and in a page ruling released yesterday declared that Spanish Main lines "was not fit, willing or able to engage in foreign scheduled transportation." The judge added: "The safety of the public would be endangered by an airline in the hands of an individual disrespectful of legal requirements."

### Liquor toll over 300

NEW DELHI, July 10 (R) — Workers were digging graves today for a mass burial of victims of a lethal liquor that killed 300 people so far and left 135 others fighting for their lives in hospitals in South India. The Press Trust of India (PTI) said dead bodies were laid in a row in a graveyard in Bangalore, the capital Karnataka state for burial. The macabre drinking spree started Monday night mostly in the city's working class district of Malireddipalya and since then hospitals have taken in a steady stream of victims. The disaster also hit Mysore, about 130 kilometres from Bangalore, where 16 people died from the same illness. Police believed to contain methyl alcohol, the news agency said. Police said 86 people died yesterday alone and victims continued to be brought to Bangalore's bowring hospital for treatment. Police commissioner A.R. Nizamuddin said over 100 people had been arrested on suspicion of selling the liquor but the leaders of the gang that produced it were still free. Police has located one of the poisonous brew in Bangalore and said a search was on for the others. The State Excise Department said it was also planning raids to uncover illicit distilleries, which sometimes use dangerous ingredients to bottle a strong low-priced drink. The States newspaper said no serious government effort had been made to end the highly organised and profitable trade in illicit liquor. "Hand-outs for patronage and protection are easily received from over-profit liquor concentrate," the newspaper said in an editorial. The Indian Express said that in one area of Bangalore there were 25 houses selling illicit liquor with the apparent knowledge of the police.

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